

DEBS
BIRTHDAY
NUMBER

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American Appeal

EUGENE V. DEBS, Founder

WILLIAM H. HENRY, Business Manager

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CHICAGO, NOVEMBER 5, 1927

N. Y. Socialists In Supreme Effort To Elect Thomas

Tammany Squared Challenged— Campaign Attains Unusual Proportions

NEW YORK.—With Socialist, Labor and Liberal elements rallying behind Norman Thomas, Socialist candidate for alderman, 8th district, and his chances for election becoming surer every day, this week sees a concentration of forces to assure his election. The New Leader, Socialist weekly, has just issued what may well be termed a "Norman Thomas special edition." Among its stirring features is a challenge by Thomas to Tammany expressed in seven damning counts against that corrupt organization, and a sensational expose by Thomas in which he charges that Tammany in case of victory plans a huge transit steal. Thomas also challenges his Tammany opponent, Louis J. Wronker and his Republican opponent, to a three-cornered debate on the subject: "Who Will Best Represent the 8th District in the Board of Aldermen?"

Here is the gist of Thomas' blows against Tammany:

Tammany Will Never Give Cheaper Housing Because The Real Estate Operators Won't Let It.

The Tiger is Cleaner Looking Than He Used to be. Al Smith has Held Him While The New Tammany has Smoothed Out his Fur. But it's the Same Old Tammany, Living on two Kinds of Graft, Honest and Dishonest.

The Public Pays Tammany Dollars and Gets Back Pennies.

No One Ever Sold His Birthright for a Cheaper Mess of Pottage Than New York Gets.

The Republicans live on the Crumb that Tammany Lets Drop.

Socialists Sitting in the Board of Aldermen can save the People of the City Millions of Dollars a Year.

Justice in the Magistrate Court Goes by Favor. Political Pull is More Powerful than Justice.

"Honest Graft" Comes in Getting Contracts Awarded by the City. "Dishonest Graft" is Collected Principally Through Mine Offices Where "Beds" are Charged for Services that Should be Supplied Free by the City.

As an indication of the swing of liberal elements behind Thomas, including eminent citizens, the Jewish liberal and religious leader, Rev. Stephen S. Wise, has come out for the election of Thomas in the following statement:

"I would consider the election of Norman Thomas a triumph for the best hopes for our city. He has understanding of city problems, vision of the city's needs and passion for the city's well-being. He is as far above the petty and self-seeking partisans in politics as were Lincoln and Wilson and Debs. What this gallant, fine-souled being might do with the Board of Aldermen, a supremely inept and futile item in our municipal account!

Norman Thomas is fit for the highest office. Let the citizens of New York eagerly claim his characteristic offer of service."

Steel, Industrial Barometer, Foretells Approaching Storm

Captains of Industry Urge Wage Cuts to Save Their Profits

The present condition of the steel market is causing widespread alarm among the magnates, and wage reductions are threatened to save profits, according to a news dispatch from New York.

This is significant because steel is taken as the barometer indicating general industrial conditions. Steel is the basic material in industrial consumption. Orders for steel and steel products are the best index of conditions in manufacturing and building. Orders are falling off to such an extent that the price of steel is declining, hence the movement to reduce wages and force the workers to swallow this loss rather than the non-working, absentee stockholders who own the steel industry. The news dispatch says:

NEW YORK.—That the unsatisfactory price situation is uppermost in the minds of steel manufacturers and that some thought is being given to the possibility that it will become necessary to reduce wages, was indicated in informal discussions this week among attendants at the autumn meeting of the American Iron and Steel Institute. Representatives of all of the leading steel producing interests of the country were present.

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Paytriteers Shout
Preparedness While
Arming Rival Power

NEW YORK, Oct. 21.—While the people of the United States are spending hundreds of millions of dollars every year to protect the republic against foreign enemies, American ship-builders are busily supplying foreign governments with the men needed to overcome that defense.

For example: Wall street was informed last week that the Electric Boat Corporation was about to sign a contract with Japan calling for the construction of \$30,000,000 worth of submarines.

Every time Congress meets, repre-

sentatives of the Navy Department call attention to the "yellow peril" and the possibility of Japan sweeping down on our Pacific coast.

To guard against such an attack Uncle Sam maintains a gigantic fleet in the Pacific. The most effective way to attack that fleet would be with modern submarines.

DEADLY PARALLEL-MILLIONAIRES AS PRODUCTS OF CORPORATIONS

America Had 30,517 Millionaires in 1926

Corporation Profits Were \$7,651,000,000

The United States had 30,517 millionaires in 1926 according to government income tax returns for that year. This represents a fourfold increase of America's super-rich in 12 years, or since 1914 and almost a doubling of the number of millionaires in the United States since 1923, or in three years. In 1914 this country had 7,500 millionaires; in 1923 it had 16,634 millionaires.

There were more millionaires in New York state in 1926 than there were millionaires in the entire country in 1914—a startling development not only in the increase of the super-rich, but in the concentration of wealth.

The government returns show that millionaires are almost exclusively the products of the cities—that is, the places where finance, industry and commerce pile up their millions—while great fortunes are almost absent in agricultural regions.

New York had the incredible number of 9,690 millionaires—nearly a third of all the millionaires in America—and most certainly representing more than half the millionaires wealth.

Pennsylvania follows New York, with 3,066; Illinois is 4th with 2,792; Massachusetts fourth with 1,951.

New York has more than twice as many millionaires as the entire "Corn Belt," and sometimes as many as the "Corn Belt" outside of Illinois. And that computation makes Oklahoma, with 174 millionaires, a corn state, though its real money crop is oil.

Of really agricultural states, Kansas has 80 millionaires, Iowa 125, Nebraska 68, and Mississippi 34. It is a safe bet that none of these are farmers.

REMEDY: LET THE NATION OWN THE CORPORATIONS.

WEVD By William H. Henry (National Executive Secretary, Socialist Party)

Just one year from the date Gene Debs passed from this life, a beautiful and useful tribute was erected to his name—a Radio Station—a means to continue his work and voice for the great mass of human kind to which Debs gave his life. There were many who said it could not be done—that it was too big a job. Others said it would take years to put over such an institution. Now it is in operation, and still a few pessimists fall back to the last ditch and say it cannot be kept going. This reminds us of what was said when Fulton's steamboat started its first journey.

The Socialist Party deserves great credit for this magnificent instrument for good in honor of Labor's beloved leader, Gene Debs, but this Radio is not to be confined to the propaganda of the Socialist Party alone. It is broader than that. It will be a voice for the great masses of human kind that always found a champion in Debs. The Comrades in charge of the work deserve much credit for their untiring efforts to effect this station. They have indeed done well and may be proud of the beginning of this worthy institution.

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Socialist Party News

Assessment Stamps

We are announcing once more that the sale of Assessment Stamps will not end until December 15. The full amounts have been mailed to all State and District Secretaries with instructions to send the proper amount to each local and branch under their jurisdiction. This means that they must send them to the Federation branches as well as the English speaking. We hope the Secretaries will all give this work their fullest support, and if they do so, we are quite confident that each and every member will buy one for his or her due book.

Memorial Meetings

There has been so many memorial meetings held that we have been unable to make a report in these columns of all of them and they are still being held. Some of them will be held on Debs' birthday, November 5. In this connection we wish to again remind our comrade that the receipts from all of these meetings are to be divided in four parts, 1/4 to the state or district organization, 1/4 to the local arranging the meeting, and 50 per cent to the National Office, to be divided equally between the National Office and the American Appeal.

Kansas

There will be a state convention or conference of Socialists in Kansas to be held on November 13, beginning at 1:00 P. M. at Pittsburgh, Kansas, in the City Hall. We hope that every reader of the American Appeal who professes to be a Socialist will make it a point to attend this conference, and bring every Socialist along. National Executive Secretary Harry will be present to cooperate with the comrades to rebuild the Socialist Party in the State of Kansas.

New England District

The State Executive Committee has voted to circularize all the trade unions in the state to argue sentiment against injunctions against the criminal syndicalism bill in favor of our unemployment insurance bill, and in favor of independent political action. A special leaflet on the latter subject has been authorized.

The New England District has done more for the Debs Memorial Radio Fund than any other state or district office. The latest contribution is from the small group of comrades in Amesbury, who sent in \$40.00.

Debs Memorial meetings have been held in Amesbury where Louis Rabenowitz was the speaker, in Quincy where Alfred Baker Lewis, Geo. Makela, and Savale Sygala spoke, and in Gardner where Oscar Tokio. Alfred Baker Lewis were the speakers.

The Fitchburg Branch and Yipsels have arranged a meeting for November 6th.

The Boston Circle Study Class meets every Sunday at 5:00 P. M. at 21 Essex St., and is growing in the American Appeal.

Comrade Bearak's campaign for City Council in Ward 14 of Boston has so scared the Republicans that the Republican State Committee has sent special workers into the district to save it from going to the Socialists. Bearak's opponent, the present councillor is seeking to take credit for opening and paving of streets, the contract for which was let before he ever got into office.

New York

Locals unable to place speakers or distribute literature have been advised to put advertisements in local newspapers. The State Secretary will supply mats for newspaper use to advertise the candidacy of Hezekiah D. Wilcox, Socialist candidate for Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals, who is the only opponent of Judge O'Brien endorsed by both old parties.

The State Office has on hand several thousand copies of the leaflet "What is Socialism?" Upstate branches of individuals willing to distribute literature can receive up to 500 copies of this leaflet gratis on application to the State Secretary. The State Office will accept offers for larger quantities at the price charged by the National Organization, \$2.00 per thousand.

State Secretary Merrill has communicated with the enrolled Socialist voters of the City of Rome advising voters of the Socialist ticket to cut Democratic Mayor candidate, Jeremiah Carroll, who was written in on the Socialist primary ballot sufficiently to receive the nomination over Tony Spadafora, bona fide Socialist. Carroll, albeit no Socialist, did not have the grace to decline the nomination, hoping, it is alleged, to be re-elected with the help of Socialist voters. Some Socialists have been advised to write in the name of Spadafora in the place on the voting machine provided for that purpose.

Buffalo, N. Y.

Frank C. Perkins, Socialist, is a two to one favorite in betting circles for election as President of the Buffalo Common Council. Mayor Daniel

W. Hoan, Socialist Mayor of Milwaukee and long-time friend of Perkins spoke in behalf of Perkins under Socialist Party auspices Monday evening, October 31, at the Elsinwood Music Hall. Other speakers were Commission Perkins and Rev. Herman J. Hahn of Salem Evangelical Church, Socialist candidate for Councilman.

Jamestown, N. Y.

Comrade George W. Ostrander of Jamestown, N. Y., informs us that they are planning for a reorganization of the Socialist movement in Jamestown. They expect to get a big start on November 13, when the winter campaign will begin. Readers of the American Appeal who believe in the Socialist philosophy will cooperate in the fullest way.

Northwestern States

Comrade Emil Herman, Secretary of the Northwest District, reports an enthusiastic big memorial meeting held in Seattle. All labor groups were represented by speakers. Literature was sold. There were beautiful floral decorations contributed by Rosina Bros. Other flowers were contributed by various comrades. Comrade Herman believes that this is the beginning of the building of a powerful Socialist Party in both the states of Washington and Oregon. He reports there were representatives from all parts of his district.

Pearl M. Wright of Bond, Ore., is opening up a radical book store in her community. She has ordered a large quantity of books to begin with. The National Organization is cooperating with her fully so that her store may be well equipped.

Colleges Get Literature

The National Office has just sent out one hundred copies of John M. Work's book "What's So and What Isn't" to one hundred college libraries in this country. Letters of thanks are arriving in every mail, showing that college libraries are glad to receive the book and promise to catalogue it and make it available for student's use.

Finnish Federation Active

Secretary Roiva reports that the sale of due stamps for October exceeds the sale for previous months and feels confident that November will show a still bigger increase. He orders 2000 due stamps.

New Jersey

Comrade Leemans informs us that Local Hudson County, Socialist Party, held a big memorial meeting showing that much publicity was secured through the daily press. He also remits 50 per cent of the net proceeds which is to be divided equally between the National Office and the American Appeal.

Comrade Isabella Adamson of Salt Lake City orders a good supply of literature, including "Walls and Bars," and also sends in subscriptions to the American Appeal. Judging from her activity, Salt Lake City is going to lead the way.

Indiana

Indiana Indianapolis

The Debs Memorial meeting for Indianapolis proved a big success in the way of attendance. Comrades feel confident that big work can now be done in the way of propaganda. The unusual rotteness in old party politics in the capital city of Indiana will doubtless cause many to look to the Socialist Party at the way out.

The speakers at this meeting were Robert Jackman, who also acted as Chairman, Comrade Wm. Fogelson spoke on the life of Debs. Rev. Paul D. Hammond gave a discussion on conditions of the present day and Edward Henry as usual told the audience that the only way out of the trouble was Socialism. Two new members were added to the membership. A number of the Voluntary Assessment Stamps were sold, after which they had a free lunch provided by comrades. The State Secretary states that nominations for their Party offices should be in now.

Westmoreland County

Socialists in Field

The Westmoreland County, Pa., Socialists have nominated a full ticket for the elections of November 8. The following are the Socialist candidates—County Commissioners: J. Robert Theobald of Jannette; Bertha Tinney of New Kensington. For Sheriff: Harry K. Churn, S. Greenburg. For County Treasurer: Harry Eckard, New Kensington. For County Controller: Henry J. Hufnagel, Irwin. For Register of Wills: Anton Zornik, Herminie. For Recorder of Deeds: Mary Frado, Latrobe. For Coroner: Oscar O. Simpson, S. Greenburg. For County Surveyor: Henry M. Hignett, Trafford.

Buffalo, N. Y.

Frank C. Perkins, Socialist, is a two to one favorite in betting circles for election as President of the Buffalo Common Council. Mayor Daniel

Debs Birth Place

The picture of Debs Birth place on page one is being made up in a lithograph reproduction suitable for framing, size 9x11. We are also having a postcard size. Write to the National office for prices. We expect to make prices very low, so every Socialist and friend of Gene Debs may secure one for the home at a very nominal price.

The Debs Memorial Voluntary Assessment stamp will provide the funds to start the 1928 campaign. You have bought yours?

Walls And Bars

Prize Winners

(For week ending October 31, 1927) Gertrude Charny, Chicago, \$5.00 subs. and donation.

B. F. Orndorff, Plymouth, Pa., \$5.00 subs. and donation.

W. F. Dett, Lake Charles, La., \$5.00 subs. and cards.

C. H. Cannons, Boise, Idaho, \$5.00 subs. and cards.

A. Comrade, Oregon, \$5.00 subs.

W. R. Symmonds, Los Angeles, Calif., \$5.00 sub and donation.

J. S. Malerney, Tryon, Okla., \$5.00 subs. and cards.

J. A. Showen, Mingo, Okla., \$5.00 subs.

R. T. Sawyer, Ethel, Miss., \$5.00 subs. Edna L. Robinson, Pasadena, Calif., \$5.00 donation.

W. B. Schreiber, Indianapolis, Ind., \$5.00 subs.

C. R. Denmore, Chicago, \$5.00 subs. and cards.

S. A. McKeon, New Castle, Pa., \$5.00 donation.

Isabella Adamson, Salt Lake City, Utah, \$5.00 subs and bundles.

R. W. Wilson, Peoria, Ill., \$5.00 cards.

Mrs. Della Paterne, Spooner, Wis., \$5.00 subs.

Dr. S. A. Garth, Colorado Springs, Colo., \$5.00 sub and cards.

Fund Report

The following Appeal Army members made contributions to the American Appeal during the week ending October 31, 1927:

Contributions

Gertrude Charny, Chicago, \$4.00.

B. F. Orndorff, Plymouth, Pa., \$4.00.

Hilda Krueger, Chicago, \$1.00.

W. R. Symmonds, Los Angeles, \$4.00.

Chas. Staatsy, Bedford, Ind., \$1.00.

Edna L. Robinson, Pasadena, Calif., \$1.00.

S. A. McKeon, New Castle, Pa., \$1.00.

On Pledges

N. Abramson, Bayonne, N. J., \$1.00.

Dr. R. B. Green, Chicago, \$1.00.

Joseph W. Sharts, Dayton, Ohio \$1.00.

Total \$51.00.

Sub-A-Month Donations

Joseph Seid, Modesto, Cal. \$1.00.

Debs Memorial Meeting Funds

Local Hudson County, N. J. \$5.00.

Finns Establish

30th Labor College

By Adolph Salmi

Recent dispatches from Helsinki tell of the opening of a new Labor College in that city. It occupies a new building erected for that purpose. Dr. J. Ailio, Socialist minister of education, Matti Paasivuori, minister of social affairs, and Mina Siljanpa, assistant minister of social affairs, were among the speakers. This makes about the thirtieth labor college established in Finland through the initiative of the Social Democrats and all assisted by appropriations by the Diet, influenced by the powerful Socialist group therein.

Socialist Victory

In Hamburg Grows

The Socialist victory in Hamburg, second German city, recently reported in the American Appeal, grows as the details arrive. The latest Hamburg dispatch says:

"The Socialist victories in Altona, Wandsbek and Harburg were followed on Oct. 10 by an overwhelming victory in the Hamburg municipal elections.

"The Socialists polled 218,163 votes, a gain of over 19,000 since 1924. The Communists also polled a heavy vote, 110,115, a gain of some 24,000 votes since 1924, and about 10,000 more than the Nationalists.

"The new Hamburg city council will be composed of 63 socialists, 27 Communists, 16 Democrats, 18 People's party men, 2 Centrists, 2 middle class party men, 6 economic party men, 25 Nationalists and 2 National Socialists (Monarchs).

"The new city council will be ruled by a coalition of Socialists, Communists and People's party men, who together hold 99 of the 160 seats. The Communists have so far worked hand in hand with the reactionaries against the Socialists and will continue to do so."

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American Trade Union Delegation Reports on Conditions in Russia

In II Articles

Article I.

Conditions in soviet Russia are better than they were in Czarist Russia before the revolution. They are improving as rapidly as reasonably can be expected. Although the government does not permit an opposition party or press and civil liberty is not permitted to express itself in the direction of opposing the established regime, the soviet government is a workers' government, wages and the general condition of the workers have improved over conditions before the revolution, the workers are enjoying social and cultural advantages they never dreamed of before and education has made vast strides.

The above represents some of the main conclusions of the report of the American Trade Union delegation to Russia. The report has been issued in a booklet of 96 pages and is signed by James H. Maurer, prominent Socialist and president of the Pennsylvania Federation of Labor, chairman of the delegation; Albert F. Boyle, Editor Locomotive Engineers' Journal, secretary, John Brophy and Frank L. Palmer. In addition to the representatives of labor, the delegation included a number of well known professors, writers and students of economics.

Free Investigation

The reports states that a number of European countries were visited and labor conditions studied. Mussolini and fascist Italy alone barred the delegation. The delegation members were the guests of the All Russian Trade Union Council during their stay in Russia. It split into five parties, each traveling almost continually for several weeks, covering thousands of miles, visiting the large cities and principal industrial areas. The report says:

"Everything was open to us from the books of a factory to the office of the foreign minister. We talked with workers, with leaders of both factions within the Communist Party, with former White officers and Mensheviks bitterly hostile to the government. We had interpreters of our own and selected additional assistance carefully. We believe we achieved a more reliable survey than any one could secure individually."

"We must record the fact that the Russians made no apparent effort to hide the bad, although they displayed considerable pride in showing the best. Indeed, almost invariably officials who impressed us most with their ability and sincerity were anxious to hear our criticism of the workers' point of view in the soviet regime. There was no objection to our talking to anyone, either through interpreters or in languages we understood. There seemed to be real readiness to help us get the facts. The report was repeatedly made by workers and officials that on our return home we simply 'tell the truth about Russia.' This duty we shall try to discharge conscientiously."

Remarkable Progress

The report undertakes to judge Russia of the present on the basis of Russian conditions before the World War and revolution, and in comparison with the East, rather than with the United States. On this basis it points out much that is highly encouraging and hopeful. It says: "Granting that it is the East, Russia is as far advanced as any country in the world in the organization of labor. The average working day has decreased by approximately 25 per cent from 9.5 hours to 7.5, which has meant a more than proportionate increase in the leisure available for the workers. For a ten-hour day leaves but one-half hour for recreation or improvement, a seven-and-a-half hour day will leave five hours for this purpose and thus double the amount of free time."

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NEWS AND VIEWS

The Truth About

Illinois Coal Truce

The main consideration that induced the coal operators in Illinois and a half dozen other states in the western soft coal area to sign a truce with the miners which left the miners the Jacksonville wage scale, the main point for which they were contending, is revealed by Harper Leach, economic writer for the Chicago Tribune.

It is well known that one of the points agreed upon when the coal truce was signed was that the operators should exercise the right to install loading machines in the mines. This privilege had been disputed previously by the union as these machines displace a great amount of labor and few machines were in operation in the western soft coal area prior to the strike.

Fact about the meaning of these machines to the operators, to labor and to the coal industry are brought out by Mr. Leach.

The agreement authorizes day rates of pay for men operating mechanical loaders. It therefore permits the cost per ton to be reduced as low as engineering science can go, while the wage rate or \$10.07 per day for men operating such machines indicates that the industry takes no backward step toward a low wage scale.

The agreement is only temporary, running until the end of the year, March 31, 1928, but it sets a precedent and likely will become a permanent policy of the Illinois industry when the new wage scale is agreed on for the next year.

The principal labor cost of coal is in loading it into mine cars or upon conveyors. Labor accounts for 70 cents out of every \$1 of the cost of producing a ton of Illinois coal. The Illinois coal industry has at last made a decisive step toward joining the progressive factorized industries, which use machine methods to lower the unit costs of production, while maintaining and increasing wages.

In other words, the operators won a great victory—their main contention—in the coal truce in Western soft coal area. By obtaining the unlimited right to install mechanical loaders they will be able to pay the union wage scale and make far larger profits than they would make by paying low wages and not using the new machines.

Under the agreement, labor agrees to take a smaller share of the profits. Capital obtains larger profits. This should not be interpreted as reflecting at all on the miners' union. It did the only thing that was possible. The introduction of improved machinery cannot, in the long run, be avoided. By accepting it, the union preserved, at least temporarily, its independence.

The effects, however, are a distinct victory for capital. It cannot resist otherwise than in an immense displacement of labor. It will push capital further toward mass production under which labor organization is increasingly difficult. It will push capital further toward trustsification under which it gains immensely in relative power over labor.

No matter how much American labor under its present leadership dodges, it cannot escape the real issue—political organization of labor for the purpose of forcing the public ownership and democratic operation of the machine and the industry.

Have you a Debs Memorial Voluntary Assessment Stamp in your book?

An Appropriate Epitaph

In my judgment, any plan of nationalization runs directly counter to the sum of available experience. Until I misread the signs of the times, the great need of the world, the fundamental requisite for economic rehabilitation, is a vast strengthening of the capitalist system of the several countries.

Thus ex-Socialist John Spargo, ex-preacher, ex-labor leader, ex-more things than a man can be in a lifetime. Alas, poor John. Little brother of rich radicals. I knew him well. An English cockney, always polite to his betters and patronizingly nasty and condescending to inferiors. A fluent writer, with a marvelous gift for forgetting quotation marks. Now a back-biter for big biz.

The war did it. John couldn't stand the gaff, so turned paymaster and has been doing literary patriotizing for pay ever since. Poor John.

Oh, well, some people die and rot and some rot and die. —Oscar Ameringer in The Milwaukee Leader

A "Joker" in

The Sugar Bowl

(From Labor, Washington, D. C.) President Machado of Cuba, who a few weeks ago was imprisoning and executing workers for the crime of organizing labor unions, has signed a law to restrict the production and export of sugar in that island. A commission, appointed by Machado, will tell each mill just how much sugar it can make, and fine it \$20 per bag for any surplus.

This law, which was passed at Machado's order, makes him a despot in economic affairs, as he has long been in things political.

Cuba sells her sugar to the United States. This Machado scheme means a higher price to American consumers. But the authorities at Washington make no protest. Secretary Hoover was furious with Great Britain for trying to restrict the output of rubber, and with Brazil for cutting down the output of coffee; but he gives his approval to Cuba's restrictions on the output of sugar.

President Coolidge vetoed the McNally-Haagen bill because it was "price fixing" and put "the government in business." But he says not a word when the Cuban government fixes prices—for Americans to pay. Nay, he is even visiting Cuba to show his pleasure at the "progress" made by that island under leaders like Machado.

Sauce for the British or Brazilian goose is not sauc for the Cuban gander; and our President encourages the Cuban government to do for its sugar producers what he would not allow to be done by our own government for our own wheat producers! Why?

Because the sugar interests of this country have gone into politics. Smoot of Utah, a sugar capitalist, and Waterman of Colorado, a sugar attorney, sit in the United States Senate. Another sugar attorney is treasurer of the Central Committee of the party in power; and still another was named by President Coolidge for the Attorney Generalship of the United States.

As a result of this invasion of politics by the sugar trust, the United States government fixes the price of sugar by its tariff. That price fixing costs American consumers about \$250,000,000 per year; a little more

than half of this goes into the public treasury, and the rest goes to the trust.

Fifteen years ago the head of the Great Western Sugar Company admitted on the witness stand in a Federal court that his branch of the trust was making so much money that he had concealed the facts from his own stockholders.

Just enough of this graft is passed on to the farmers to keep them growing beets and voting for a tariff. In passing, it should be noted that the beet sugar industry is one of the worst exploiters of child labor.

When price fixing by our government does not give the trust all it wants, the Cuban government restricts the output; and our President sanctions the performance with a visit!

Mayor Hoan Flays Thompson for His Idiotic Proposal

The proposal of "Big Bill" Thompson, mayor of Chicago, to high officials of the states and cities of America to join a "patriotic" society to assist him in his war against King George of England drew from Daniel W. Hoan, Socialist mayor of Milwaukee, a stern rebuke.

Congressman Victor L. Berger was also asked to join this society. The following are copies of Mayor Thompson's invitation and Mayor Hoan's reply:

Text of Invitation

"Will you join in the establishment of American First Foundation, national organization for better citizenship, based on loyalty and patriotism with a nation-wide educational program to teach the constitution of the United States and respect for our form of government and a thorough knowledge of its fundamental laws, and to build the coming generation, native and foreign born, into sturdy defenders of American ideals? Membership fee \$10."

The following is Mayor Hoan's reply to Mayor Thompson:

Mayor Hoan's Answer

"We agree that many in Chicago and all of the sanitary district of the city need an educational program to learn respect and loyalty to national government, its constitution and fundamental laws.

"Your officialdom has for years openly and brazenly defied all of these in diverting excessive amounts of water from the Great Lakes for no other reason than to save the money necessary to build adequate sewage disposal plants.

"They have not only defied these laws and the constitutional rights of others but openly ridiculed the lawful orders of seven successive secretaries of war.

Sneered at Appeals

"They have sneered at the appealing protests of the Illinois valley residents and all lake cities, they have greatly antagonized our most friendly neighbor—Canada.

"They have despoiled the beautiful Illinois river and flooded its valley with sewage. They have caused recurring damage of over \$60,000,000 and have contributed materially to increasing the Mississippi flood menace.

Won't Obey U. S.

"They have bitterly contested even in court attempts of the United States government and other states to compel obedience to law.

"Milwaukee long ago was among the first to organize social centers in schools to teach respect of good government. Notwithstanding its proximity to Chicago, Milwaukee is the most law abiding large city in America. We are too busy making local governments worthy of respect to indulge in gallery play."

The Debs Memorial Voluntary Assessment stamp will provide the funds to start the 1928 campaign. Have you bought yours?

The Coming Crisis

Ernest Untermann

(In the Milwaukee Leader)

The Dawes plan is approaching its most critical stage. In 1928 it must be readjusted to meet the new international situation. It can be done only with American help. That means, it can be done only at the expense of the American taxpayers and of the American standards of living.

The Dawes plan was adopted for the purpose of giving to private finance superiority and precedence over public finance and public enterprise. All readjustments of the Dawes plan will have the same end in view. This end will be pursued also in the necessary readjustments of British, French, Belgian and Italian budgets, in order to give to private bankers precedence over the taxpayers.

Under the arrangements recently made by J. P. Morgan with the heads of the world banks in London, Paris, Berlin and Rome, and under new arrangements to be made between Morgan and the bank of Belgium, foreign loans to European cities and countries are to be severely cut down, loans to private concerns encouraged, the exchange rate of American banks kept below that of the European, and tariffs balanced in such a way that wages shall not be raised.

In other words, private enterprise in Europe is to be encouraged with American help to produce goods for the world market cheaply enough to increase the European sales, while American production is to be kept down enough to prevent the overloading of the world market.

This program will meet with bitter opposition from different directions. It will be fought by the middle and working classes of Europe, because it attacks their standards of living, increases their taxes, handicaps public, municipal and county enterprises, increases unemployment, and makes a few big banks the irresponsible dictators of human life.

It will be fought by those big land-lords and big business men in Europe who fear American dictation and who

exist upon higher tariff for themselves, in order to prevent American bankers from taking the cream off European industry and agriculture.

It will be fought in the United States by those capitalists and little business people who are throttled by Morgan's dollar diplomacy.

The result of these cross purposes will be a gradually intensifying business crisis all over the globe, spectacular struggles along class lines in politics and economics, and finally a grand revolt of the European middle and working classes, with increasing power for the Socialist parties.

Morgan's dollar diplomacy thus opens the way for that very struggle for emancipation from private capitalism which the ruling classes want to prevent.

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APPEAL'S FEATURE DEPARTMENT

Harry W. Laidler, Editor

Socialism and Americanism

My Country 'Tis of Thee

In IV Articles Article III.

Alfred Baker Lewis
(Secretary, New England District, Socialist Party)

I was scheduled to speak one fourth of July night at Lawrence, a great textile center, and I went down that afternoon to the Lawrence Common where there was a great patriotic celebration. Some 8000 people wound up the celebration by singing the hymn of America (and a glorious hymn it is, too) "My Country 'tis of Thee." I jumped to the man next to me and said, "It certainly seems a shame to me; I'd be willing to bet \$10.00 any time that of all that crowd singing "My Country 'tis of Thee" not one out of ten of them owns enough 'his' country to bury a cockroach in."

The fellow next to me grinned at the expression, and then as the truth of it struck home, for Lawrence is a textile center where the pay is notoriously low, he scowled. "By golly," he said, "you wouldn't lose, at that!"

The truth is that our glorious na-

tional anthem has been made a lie by the way the Democrats and Republicans run the government. While they were loudly protesting their Americanism, they were, they have allowed the great plutocrats and trusts to reach out and grab control of our country.

I was speaking once on the street corner when a man with an American Legion button interrupted me and said, "Look here, Mr. Speaker, you have been talking for half an hour and you have not told us yet what's the trouble with our America." "What's that easy to do buddy," I told him. "The trouble with our America is that it isn't ours. It belongs to the landlords and capitalists, the Wall Street gang and the Money Trust, the oil barons, and the coal kings and railroad owners. It's their America, not ours."

The figures already quoted show that that is the truth.

The Socialist Party is the only one that wants to have America, with its great industries and natural resources, its banks, railroads, mines, mills and factories, owned and controlled by the people of America. Not till we have Socialism will the producers in America be able to sing "My Country 'tis of Thee" and sing the truth. Under the Democrats and Republicans, our national anthem has been made a lie.

The World Youth Conference Meets and Plans at Freusburg

Ellis Chadbourne

(Organizer of the Community Youth, New York City)

I was at the Freusburg Castle, another landmark in the history of the Youth Movement, that the first World Youth Conference took place (July 30—August 7). Four hundred and fifty young people, representing twenty countries and two hundred different organizations, gathered in this fine old medieval castle overlooking the River Nege and surrounded by thickly wooded mountains. To have the cooperation of groups from the extreme Left—Anarchists, Communists, Socialists—through to the Jung Deutscher Bund and Jung Nationaler Bund—which are nationalistic groups, to have Protestant, Catholic, Jew and free-thinker meeting as brothers and sisters, was indeed a remarkable achievement.

Reception to American Delegation

The American contingent consisted of twenty-one young people coming from New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Tulsa, Oklahoma. The World Youth Alliance, a youth organization in New York City, led a party of thirteen young men and women on a hiking trip through the Black Forest, around Lake Constance and into the Swiss and Austrian Alps. As this group, dressed as German Wanderer, landed at Bremen they were enthusiastically received by welcoming youth groups who were also dressed in colorful Wanderer vogel clothing and sang their songs to the tune of their famous guitars as they marched the Americans through the streets of the city up to their Youth House. Here a vegetarian dinner awaited the American delegation, and then came the usual entertainment of folks songs and folk dances. The young Americans carried a message of peace and good-will, and as they passed from city to city, they were warmly received by the young people and shown around the town. At Frankfurt am Main they were officially received by the Mayor in the famous Hall of the Romans, and given the freedom of the City. In welcoming the young pacifists from America, the Mayor addressed the group in a most friendly way. He was answered, in Angloized German, by Ellis Chadbourne, the leader of the party, who expressed the belief that the cause of international peace could be greatly furthered by just such contacts and demonstrations by the young of the world.

Position Taken by Youth on War and Industry

In their discussions of the big problems concerning world peace, the conference was divided into four commissions. The first dealt with political and economic questions and studied Imperialism, Colonialism, Mandates, the League of Nations, Pan-Europa, Minorities, the Race Problem and the Relation of Capitalism to War. On most of these vital problems the young people found themselves, although coming from different political and religious standpoints, in remarkable agreement as to ideals and objectives, though they did not always agree on the best methods of achieving the common aims.

The young delegates showed that they were opposed to every kind of imperial and colonial domination, every kind of race discrimination and to the present capitalist organization of society.

On the League and Pan-Europa there were differences of opinion, some thinking that these institutions could be used for good ends, but others being alarmed by the possible dangers inherent in them.

The Educational Commission discussed the relation of education, both in the school and in the broader sense to the development of peace thought and attitude. The alternatives of reforming the present educational system or attempting to build up a new one outside of State Control was a matter of keen controversy, as was the whole subject of punishment and force.

The Commission on Religion and Philosophy dealt with the Peace issue from their particular standpoints, and their discussions showed far-reaching the problem of peace really.

Harold Bing, organizing secretary of the British Federation of Youth, very beautifully summarizes the work of the Conference as follows:

"Every one attending that great gathering left it feeling that his horizon had been broadened, his human sympathy enlarged, his peace work given new meaning and new direction. Peace could no longer be for any of us merely an intellectual conviction or an economic necessity, but part of the very tissue of our lives in the realm of body, mind and spirit. The spirit of that great gathering was magnificent, but we fully recognized in our closing session that it must not end with that one week, but must be carried forward to create a new world; it must become that spiritual reality of which economic and political changes would be the complement and outward expression. Recognizing the importance of the part which we in the Youth Movement are called upon to play in the evolution towards a new society based on peace, freedom and co-operation, we felt ourselves as instruments of a great forward-moving process, and rededicated ourselves to the task before us."

Viva Longa la Mundialidad!

To Any Dead Soldier

By Max Press

Sleep on, no dream can evermore oppress you,

Sleep on and let the world go its mad way;

Tis well no bitter memories distress you,

You who are blind to dark and light of day.

The scarlet flowers of your heart are not yet blown,

But they must go down beneath the heels of greed,

The grass above your lonely grave is not yet grown,

But it shall be torn up to serve a newer need.

The madness has just left your burning eyes,

But men cry out for blood now,

The cannon's thunder has just left the skies,

And madmen stir a poisoned brew.

Soldier of the glorious faith, freed

of all hate and pain,

Sleep on and never wake to learn

that you have died in vain.

What Should Be the Issues of 1928 Campaign?

A Symposium of Socialist, Labor and Liberal Thought

Industrial Democracy, Farm Relief, anti-Imperialism

Alfred Baker Lewis
(Secretary, New England District, Socialist Party.)

It is hard to see how we can rally the progressive forces in this country on a platform of only three issues. Genuine progressives who want to found a party based on the producers of this country and appealing to their interest must demand at least more industrial democracy, a more pacific and humane foreign policy, help for the farmers, more political democracy, ending of the injunction evil and more justice for the negro. There should therefore be a plank even with each of these issues.

In line with this idea I should suggest the following platform:

Industrial Democracy

We pledge ourselves to support any measure calculated to increase the power and the pay of the workers and reduce the power and the profits of the owners of industry. For unless we can get more democracy in industry our political democracy is in grave danger of becoming a joke owing to the control of industry, politics and public opinion by the plutocrats of this country. We favor especially as steps in our program of real industrial democracy—

a. Ratification of the Federal Anti-Child Labor Amendment.

b. Higher taxes on large incomes, corporate profits and inheritance.

c. Public ownership of electric power, railroads and coal mines with full recognition of the right of collective bargaining and adequate safe guards against bureaucracy such as those contained in the Plum Plan.

Agricultural Relief

The farmer is entitled to a special help because, unlike the manufacturer, the amount of his product is really dependent on a blind gamble with the weather, and once he has planted his crop he cannot regulate his output according to the fluctuations of demand in the way that the manufacturers can.

For this reason the farmer is entitled to special consideration in low freight rates, to laws favoring cooperative marketing and cooperative storing of agricultural products, and to a rigorous enforcement of the laws against usury.

Foreign Policy

This country, the strongest nation in the world and should take the lead in developing a pacific foreign policy. Accordingly we pledge our

selves to curb the powerful tendency toward imperialism that has developed in this country by refusing to allow our armed forces—the blood and meat of our people—to be used to collect money owing to our citizens in foreign countries, or to keep down the rising labor movements of backward lands.

We also promise that we will have our government offer to all the foreign countries whose governments owe our government money to scale down their debt in proportion as they reduce their expenditure on armament below the present level. To this offer we will add a promise to reduce our own expenditure on armaments by an amount proportioned to the total reduction made by all our debts in their expenditure on preparation for war. In this way we would furnish a powerful stimulus to the world wide movement for disarmament; and we would gain by a saving on our expenditures for armaments everything we might lose in the reduction of the interest on the money owed our government by foreign governments.

Political Democracy

We favor abolition of the power of the supreme court to declare unconstitutional laws passed by congress and signed by the president. America is not a genuine political democracy as long as 5 former corporation lawyers out of nine Supreme Court judges can set aside the declared will of the people. If necessary and if they have the will, the president and the senate can effectively prevent the Supreme Court from exercising any longer the power to declare federal legislation unconstitutional simply by increasing the number of Supreme Court judges and appointing to new judgeships men with labor and progressive sympathies.

Civil Liberties

We pledge ourselves to protect the civil liberties of the American people in every way. These liberties are most in danger during industrial conflicts such as strikes, partly from the directly illegal acts of government officials controlled by the employers, more particularly through sweeping injunctions issued by the courts. We accordingly pledge ourselves to pass legislation forbidding the courts to issue injunctions in labor disputes except to enjoin a crime and requiring that whenever injunctions are issued against an act which is a similar situation from time to time, with this difference, however, that in Europe this collaboration occurred between political groups whose economic interests were frequently opposed. In the United States, while there are no political parties of the part of the farmers against the workers and vice versa, the fact is that the surplus wealth of the nation is in the hands of the people who are neither workers nor farmers, is piled up so high, that the workers and farmers can easily dispose of their differences with large profits for both groups, if they will

which is today ruthlessly overridden by injunction judges in every industrial dispute.

Justice for the Negro

We pledge ourselves to pass a federal anti-lynching law. Lynching is a disgrace to American civilization and since both democrats and republicans have betrayed the interests of the Negro by their refusal to pass the Dyer anti-lynching bill this terrible evil is again on the increase.

A National Platform for Farmer and Labor

William Karlin

(Labor Attorney, New York)

Hitherto, the only successful political uprisings of the poor have occurred in the United States when farmers and workers marched together to the polls, as in 1900 and 1932. In those two generations, the farmers and the mechanics completed their struggle for political recognition and some economic improvement. Those fights were conducted simultaneously. While the farmers were fighting the reactionary administrations imposed upon them by the bankers, manufacturers and their reactionary Federalist politicians on the right flank of the battle line, the mechanics were fighting for political and social recognition, as well as for economic improvements on the left. But their efforts were fairly well coordinated, as they agreed upon a set of common immediate demands.

Farmers and Labor Must Unite

In our generation there has arisen a condition under which the problems requiring immediate solution are such that workers and farmers may and must coordinate their working program so as to save the nation from complete grasp of the financial

system. Just as in Europe, from

time, the workers' political groups were compelled to collaborate with other political parties opposed to the remnants of feudalism, imperialism and militarism, so the American imperialist is creating similar situations from time to time, with this difference, however, that in Europe this collaboration occurred between political groups whose economic interests were frequently opposed.

In the United States, while there are no political parties of the part of the farmers against the workers and vice versa, the fact is that the surplus wealth of the nation is in the hands of the people who are neither workers nor

farmers, is piled up so high, that the workers and farmers can easily dispose of their differences with large profits for both groups, if they will

make a common drive for the repossession of the products of their respective labors.

Of the fighting qualities of both groups at present, there is nothing to boast about. Organized labor, since 1919, has lost ground steadily, beginning with the last steel strike and going down through most of the other industries. Similar defeats have been suffered by farmers' co-operatives and by agricultural industry in general.

Thus, a situation is rapidly

shaping itself under which the farmers and the workers must unite, not only to regain their former position, but to go forward with measures that will bring comforts and culture obtainable under machine production to every cabin in the country and every apartment in the city.

An Immediate Program

In my opinion, the immediate program upon which the farmer-labor forces of the country may unite, is the following:

Law for the abolition of the use of the injunction in labor disputes and the making of labor unions completely immune from prosecution for damages sustained by capitalists on account of strikes or boycotts.

A national super-power system for the development of water power and making the resulting electric power available to the people at cost.

The development of cooperative marketing, with a view to the elimination of high costs to the consumers in the cities and the taking of the farmers out of the bankruptcy.

Other immediate demands should include the ending of our imperialistic attitude towards Central and South America and the withdrawal of our marines wherever stationed in foreign countries where they are now being used to coerce local governments for the benefit of American financiers and other special interest.

The nationalization of oil producing properties, thus divorcing them from the grip of the plutocratic dukes who have corrupted the officers of the national government from time to time while obtaining leases for public oil lands for private exploitation.

The revision of the Versailles treaty on the basis of the fourteen points for the purpose of eliminating the peace of the world and the security of our own country from war for revenge that threatened all nations.

We should make a special campaign of education in favor of public ownership of railways and direct our propaganda particularly to railroad workers, pointing out how great were the promises they received and how little the fulfillments. We should point out

the low average of their earnings as compared with the extraordinary surplus piled up by the common carriers during the past four years, and show that this condition cannot be cured so long as the railroads of the nation remain in the hands of the private

corporationists, who have used the Department of Justice as an instrument to defeat labor unionism in the railroad industry.

The platform should contain a provision for the election of Federal Judges for a limited term of years by direct vote of the people.

To alleviate unemployment labor should be aroused in favor of ratification of the pending child Labor Amendment, not only on humanitarian grounds, but for the practical reason that a strict enforcement of constitutional anti-child labor laws would tend to reduce unemployment.

It should also be pointed out that private property in mines is the cause of low wages for miners and high prices for coal; that the subservience of both old parties to the profiteers was forcibly shown by the conduct of the Federal and State administrations toward the miners and in favor of their unscrupulous employers; that the only solution is nationalization of the coal industry which should be managed by representatives of the masses acquire increasing influence and control over their governments. The United States should join the League and this should occupy a place in the platform.

Make Loans at Individual Risk

Under the same heading should appear a demand that the United States shall under no circumstances employ diplomatic or armed force

on behalf of American capitalists and corporations with investments, loans or concessions abroad.

It was once the foreign policy of the United States not to use such coercion and armed force for such purposes. This foreign policy should be revived and our investors be warned that their loans, investments and concessions in other countries are made at their own risk.

In accord with this policy our armed forces should be withdrawn from the weak nations which they now occupy.

This policy is essential to avert the menace of war in the Western Hemisphere and to avoid the destruction of civil rights at home which such war will inevitably bring.

Socialize Industry

The second item in the platform is just as important. Among the basic industries which should be socialized are the railroads, the mining industry, super-power sites and enterprises, the telegraph and telephone system, the oil industry, the banking system, the great iron and steel industries and other enterprises of a national character.

These should be compelled by economic pressure to grant higher wages to white collar workers similar, if not larger, increases.

Foreign Relations, Public Ownership, Farm Relief

James Oneal

(Editor, New Leader)

It is not easy to confine the issues to be stressed in the campaign of 1928

to three, but since I am asked to do so I suggest the following: (1) Foreign relations which include the issues of imperialism and peace; (2) public ownership of basic industries under definite safeguards against bureaucracy; (3) a program of relief for agriculture which is sinking into ruin.

Join the League

I place foreign relations first because they involve peace or war, imperialism, conquest, and the preservation of civil rights. Sad experience has shown that in a period of war civil rights are the first to be sacrificed and without free discussion, freedom of the press, nothing else is possible.

Whether we like the League of Nations or not it is the only approach to international organization of the nations that promises hope of peace.

Since its organization it has been considerably modified from the thinly disguised League dominated by the leading Powers. It may be further

changed into an instrument for keeping the peace of the world as the masses acquire increasing influence and control over their governments. The United States should join the League and this should occupy a place in the platform.

Relieve Agricultural Situation

Relief for agriculture is not so easily outlined because of the diversity of farming throughout the country. New England constitutes one type, the cotton regions another, the wheat and corn belts a third, the cattle range a fourth, the fruit growers a fifth, and the dairy regions a sixth. It is this diversity of the economic units or regions in agriculture which almost baffles all attempts to formulate a national program for the tillers of the soil.

Nevertheless, the socialization of banking and credit facilities, of railroads, of the manufacture of agricultural machinery, elevators, packing plants and cold storage plants will extend relief to farmers in general.

Rigid legislation against gambling in farm products, socialization of marketing facilities, and cooperative alliances between urban and city workers with financial aid of the government will also help the farmers and bring them into sympathetic relations with the workers of the cities.

The rest of the agricultural program can only be worked out on a regional basis in each economic region by members of the trade union and farmer organizations. But whatever the program, both national and regional, it presupposes united political action by the two great divisions in American industry, the working farmers and the wage workers of the cities.

I refrain from working out suggestions as planks for a platform. That is easy in the hands of a potent convention committee.

DO AMERICAN WAGES KEEP PACE WITH LIVING COSTS?

Here are a dozen commodities that the Bureau of Statistics of the United States Department of Labor has just studied in order to ascertain how prices in 1890 compare with prices today. The department survey also included sugar, which fluctuates so prodigiously, that we are leaving it out of the table. The twelve commodities here are twelve of the commonest articles of food, twelve of the things the housewife buys oftenest—and they will give you a line on the rise in the cost of living during this period.

Look at the table, and think back and try to remember what your wages were then, if you were alive then. Are you any better off today? How increased your wage as measured in dollars. Eleven of those twelve commodities are measured in pounds. Adding all the pounds you could buy in 1890 together by spending a dollar on each commodity and all the pounds you could buy in 1926, you get the following comparison: \$1 would buy 2.5 pounds in 1890 and \$1.00 in 1926. Your dollar would buy an article of little more than 2.5 times more than then now. Is the wage in 1926 for the mass of the American workers 2.5 times as much now as it was then?

Commodity	What a Dollar Would Buy in 1890	What a Dollar Would Buy in 1926
Round Steak	.81 pounds	2.5 pounds
Pork Chops	.93 pounds	2.5 pounds
Bacon	.94 pounds	2.5 pounds
Ham	.66 pounds	1.7 pounds
Hens	.74 pounds	2.5 pounds
Milk	14.7 quarts	2.5 quarts
Butter	.39 pounds	1.9 pounds
Lard	.104 pounds	4.6 pounds
Eggs	.57 pounds	2.5 pounds
Flour	.65 pounds	16.7 pounds
Cornmeal	.625 pounds	19.6 pounds
Potatoes	.625 pounds	20.5 pounds

The government has been investigating wages in many industries. The average on all \$25 to \$26 per week in 1890, \$10 a week would buy as much as their wage will buy today. Hundreds of the unskilled railroad workers were working around \$17 per week—the same in 1890. There are still dollar a day men, as they were then. If thousands of steel workers were found working on an average, for lost time, at wages ranging from \$14 to \$20—same as about \$17 in 1890. Women workers in vast numbers were working around \$10 and \$12 per week. This would have been like \$17 in 1890.

Comparisons like these apply to the majority of the American workers. Only a million or so skilled workers and organized tradesmen have experienced a rise in actual wages in comparison with the cost of living. This is the old story: the lot of the mass of the workers has not been proved. Wages have not gone any more than the cost of living.

In the meantime the average worker, as a result of machinery and increased efficiency, is producing more than twice as much as he was producing in 1890, according to government figures. He is doing practically the work of the workers alone has kept pace with production and explains the rise in the cost of living. This increased output explains the present amazing wealth of vast fortunes and the concentration of wealth.

How long do you think this thing can keep up?

foreign industries, wages here must crash.

If it be urged that profits and rents are evils also, I would admit that they will have to be dealt with in time, but that both are subordinate and helpless now beneath a world conspiracy that demands guaranteed returns on bonds, and that therefore there is now but one issue, and not a great while in which it can be fought.

There is no need to fight a battle that has already been fought and lost. There is no use in talking issues that have been settled.

When your friend, neighbor, relative asks you the following: Will Socialism? Will Socialism do individuality? The Home Rule? Will industry be taken over? A thousand and one questions are all asked by those unfamiliar with the meaning of Socialism?

You may already be satisfied with your mind as to the proper attitude to all the above, but can you formulate answers that will carry conviction? If not

Send today for a copy of the text book every written on Socialism. "What's So and What Isn't" by M. Work, \$0.50 per copy, \$5.00 for dozen. The National Office, Socialist Party, 2653 Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

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